A riot in front of the City Hall had been prevented in June by the intervention of the 7th Reginent while they were marching to pier No. 3 North River to embark for Boston, whither they were going to participate in the celebration of the santiversary of the battle of Bunker Hill. The spectacle of two bodies of police in conflict was such as to encourage the lawless elements in all manner of disorder. In the "bloody Sixth Ward" there were two factions known as the "Dead Rabbits" and "Bowery Boys" between whom there existed a deadly hostility. On the Fourth of July these factions met to "have it out," and a desperate battle was fought in which men were killed and wounded. On the next day the fight was renewed in the delectable quarter known as the Five Points. In the evening the militia were called out, and the 71st was among the regiments that answered the summons. It scattered the mob, captured their artillery and put an effectual quietus on the rioters. After the firing on Fort Sumter the 71st promptly volunteered for the defence of Washington. It left New-York on April 21, 1861, and went to Washington by way of Annaporis, making the first march of the war from Annapolis to the Nation's Capital. It reported to General Scott 875 men strong, was at once assigned to duty, and quartered in the Navy Yard, Though its term of enlistment had expired two days before, it voluntarily remained to take part in the battle of Bull Run, being the first regiment on that disastrous field and the last to leave it. Out of its force, which then numbered 600 men, it lost about seventy, but inflicted a much heavier loss on the enemy. It was formed between the retreating columns of Union troops and the Confederates, and being abandoned by the commanding general to the judgment of Colonel Martin, "to do the best he could," it left the field in excellent order and without any of the evidences of rout that character of colones and the pleasure of the Union. The invasion of Pennsylvania in June, 1863, called for the regiment's war record

Beauregard, who there commanded the rebel forces.

The 71st Regiment, like others in the division, is sadly in need of an armory, and an effort is on foot to secure one. Its quarters at Broadway and Thirty-sixth-at. are wholly untit for regimental purposes, and this fact has contributed much toward the comparative apathy which has thinned the ranks of the regiment, until it now numbers few more than 500, and curtailed its efficiency. A year ago Colonel Vose at the annual meeting of the Veterans suggested the need of an armory, and secured pledges for \$30,000 from the members. Last November a fair was held in aid of the project, but the fund was not swelled to any great extent thereby. The demand is very urgest, for the drill room in the present armory is not large enough for the movements of a fair-sized company and for battalion movements Colonel Vose is always driven to the street.

The held and staff officers of the 71st Regiment are as follows:

The field and staff officers of the 71st Regare as follows:
Colonel—Richard Vose.
Lieutenant-Colonel—Appleton D. Palmer.
Major—Harry H. Landon.
Adjutant—Robert A. Stevenson.
Quartermaster—C. W. Hess.
Commissary of Subsistence—Jacob Hess.
Surgeon—John E. Allen, M. D.
Assistant Surgeon—George W. Leonard, M. D.
Chaplain—The Rev. Carlos Martyn.
Inspector of Rifle Practice—Edward C. Ripley.

FIRST BATTERY.

The First Battery was organized by Major Hoelzle and Captain John Heubner in 1867. On April 3 of that year it was mustered into State service, numbering sixty-four men. The officers were Captain, John N. Heubner; First Lieutenant, Augustus Hoelzle; Second Lieutenant, Jacob Vix. The first parade took place on July 4, 1867. In 1869 the regiment to which it belonged was disbanded, but such was the standing of the Battery that it was retained in the service under its old title of K. Captain Heubner resigned in 1875 and for several years the Battery remained without a captain. Lietenant Hoelzle was elected to fill the vacancy, but refused the honor on the ground that the Battery would soon go out of existence because of its poor equipment. The Adjutant-General was appealed to and through his efforts the Battery was equipped by the State authorities. Lieutenant Hoelzle then accepted the captaincy. He remained in command until October 27, 1882, when Captain Muhienberg, of Battery B, then disbanded, was de-tailed to do duty as First Lieutenant of the Batmonths ago, when Captain Louis Wendel was com-missioned. During the short period of Captain Wendel's command several changes have taken place—new systems of drill have been adopted, and a number of men recruited. The men receive weekly instructions in drill, harnessing horses, etc. They are well equipped and uniformed, and promise well under the present command. When the whole artillery was reorganized in 1882, this was given the name of the First Battery. It is the only or-ganization remaining of what was once the First Regiment Artillery. Captain Hoelzle was the last man remaining in the Battery of the original sixty-four. The armory is at No. 334 West Forty-fourth-et. when Captain Louis Wendel was com

SECOND BATTERY. The organization now known as the Second Bat-

tery has been by turns a cavalry troop, an artillery battery, again a troop and is now a Gatling bat tery. It was organized on February 29, 1833, as cavalry troop with a howitzer battery attached, and was known as the "First Troop Washington Grays." Its first captain was Edward Phillips, who died about a year ago. The other captains were Thomas P. Way, General J. M. Varian, Robert Brown, John W. Kettellman, George B. Smith, S M. Swift, General D. D. Wiley, now Commissary General on the Governor's staff, and Lorenzo T. Baker. Captain Ferdinand P. Earle is the present commanding officer. Earle was elected in 1881 to succeed Captain At the outbreak of the war the troop was at-

tached to the 8th Regiment and designated as Company I. It enlisted as a battery of artillery under Captain Joshua M. Varian, sailed from New-York on April 18 for Annapolis, and did service under General B. F. Butler. Afterward it aided in the defence of Washington. Later the troop served the defence of Washington. Later the troop served with a Connectient brigade at Falls Church and Fairfax Court House, doing duty as scouts. It captured many prisoners and obtained vaiuable information of the enemy's movements. On the muster out from the service Lieutenant I. E. Smith with 40 men of the command, formed the nucleus of the famous 4th New York Independent Battery, which served during the war. The rest of the command were reorganized under Captain Robert Brown, and during the rebel invasion of Pennsylvania served both as cavalry and artillery. They were recalled to New-York to help quell the Draft Riots and served forty-six days, although they were called for thirty only.

In 1868 the command was separated from the 8th Regiment, having in 1863 abandoned the use of the howitzers and returned to the troop organization. In 1868 the command was separated from the 8th Regiment, having in 1863 abandoned the use of the howitzers and returned to the troop organization. In 1878 the troop was reorganized as "Gating Battery E." During Captain Baker's term the unform was modified to that now in use, short gray frock coat, with white moleskin knee breeches and top boots, black waist belts, black helmets and cavalry sabre. A black baildrie is worn by the non-commissioned officers. The white helmet, for summer, has just been adopted by the command. Several handsome and costly bronze trophies adorn their armory, being prizes for marksmanship with the carbine. The present command consists of seventy men, mounted on bay horses and having four Gatling guns. Under Captain Earle the organization is prospering, and has money in its treasury. The armory is at No. 166 West Forty-fifth-st. It is a substantial building, originally designed for a market, but is lacking in space for the exercise of the guns, so that Captain Earle can only drill his command by sections, one gun at a time. They need for efficient drill a room 100 feet square. On the occasion of public drills the Battery has acquitted itself with credit and shown what quick and effective work may be done with the pieces. No more drills will be held till fall.

"Oh dear!" sighed Mrs. P., with a tooth sche. "Why can't people be born without teeth!" "Il you will reflect a moment, my dear," replied Mr. P., "you will be convinced that such is the fact."—(Burlington Free Press.

CALIFORNIAN HOLIDAYS.

VI. THE SIERRA MADRE VILLA.

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. SAN GABRIEL, Cal., May 5.

The sun was just rising in a clear sky when the steamer Orizaba thumped upon the bar at the entrance of San Pedro Harbor, and, after a few minutes of vain churning of the water, swung athwart the channel with her stern pointing at the huge conical rock called Deadman's Island, on whose summit a signal post like a gibbet extended its black and warning arm. While the crew were getting a line of cables to a distant buoy to pull the boat's head around, we had leisure to mark the dull color of the barren hills, and to wonder whether the scanty brown vegetation which partly clad them was the sign of a premature summer or of a long delayed spring. There was hardly a sign of the fresh beauty we had left a hundred miles further north; and all the twenty odd miles from the coast to Los Angeles, whither we were speeding by train, two hours after the Orizaba floated, we marked the unlovely hue of the treeless landscape and the uginess of the gardens. There are thrifty orange groves along the read, but the fruit has mostly been marketed. There are fine vineyards, too, but at this season the shoots are small and the leafage is only half developed.

The grape and wine industry seems to be constantly and rapidly extending, and in some of the small towns the French custom of giving cheap native wines at tavern dinners without extra charge has already been established. But I have not found it in any of the larger places. In a Los Angeles restaurant, where we stopped for lunch, I called for claret. "Will you have the French or the California wine?" I was asked. "If you have any very good French claret, bring it; but let me see the bottle before you draw the cork." So the waiter brought a red wine in a bottle labelled "Haut Sauterne"; evidently the wine had just been poured in, and the neck was full of bubbles. The serving of common California wines in old French bottles is practised at inns and eating-houses with a boldness that despises concealment, and a disregard of the labels which it is impossible to observe with a straight face. Dining one day at a most unpretending tavern in a little town far from any railroad, I asked the waiter what wine he had. "Oh, every kind, sir; give you anything you wish-Château Margaux, Château Lafitte; all the French wines. "Then," replied I, laughing, "I think you had better bring me something else." And I ordered a California wine which I am bound to say was not good, but then at least it was sold under its own name for a reasonable price. On another day I was with a party of friends at a little country hotel, and we called for two bottles of California claret with our dinner. We got it; but one bottle was labelled Medoc and the other St. Julien, the wine being the We drove from Los Angeles fifteen miles to the

Sierra Madre Villa, a small hotel which seems to be better known in California than any other resort outside of San Francisco, except the Hotel Del Monte at Monterey, and the Arlington at Santa Barbara. It is always full in winter and spring; people submit to the penance of waiting at Los Angeles for a chance to get rooms at the Villa; the manager tells me that he has refused four hundred applications this season; and a large addition is to be made to the house immediately, which will double its capacity. It is built on a narrow bench or mesa, far up the slope of that part of the Sierra Madre which bounds on the north the San Gabriel Valley, and the fertile plains around Los Angeles. The drive is interesting, but far less picturesque than the roads in Santa Barbara and Ventura counties; the verdure is less brilliant; the flowers are few, and the shade is scanty. All this was naturally a treeless and forbidding region, and whatever beauty it has now is owing to the young fruit orchards. There is no better illustration of the change which intelligent industry can make in the face of a country than the thriving settlement of Pasadena, which we passed about nine miles from Los Angeles. It was formerly known as the Indiana colony, most of the first settlers being from that State. The site is a nearly level mesa, raised a little above the general plain, and the trim villas surrounded by extensive plantations are models of neatness. Almost everybody is an orange grower; the houses stand far back among the fruit, and as the groves are large the village covers a great deal of ground. The principal street is a broad avenue bordered with English walnut trees. At one end of it, where the pharmacy and the genhotels are building. Pasadena has never had hotel yet, but it has a few small boarding-houses, one of which I have heard warmly commended, and it is not without reputation as a resort for invalids, For all its pretty aspect, I should not like to stay in it. The dusty roads are without shade. Walking or riding must be a trying exercise under the glare of this sun; and an orange grove, whatever may be its attractions, certainly does not invite one to stroll in its shelter. Oranges require incessant cultivation. The soil must be kept loose and entirely free from grass and weeds; channels must be opened for irrigation, and shallow basins to hold the water scooped under every tree. To walk in an orange grove, therefore, is about as pleasant as to walk in a potato field.

The ascent towards the Sierra Madre Villa is so gradual that when we reach it and are told that we are 1,800 feet above the sea we are hardly able to believe in the figures. But the superb panoramic view from the front of the house confirms them. he San Gabriel Valley at our feet looks from this height like an extensive plain. It is diversified by orchards and vineyards and grain-fields, each having its distinctive color; at the right the pretty houses of Pasadena are scattered among the dark green groves; at the left are the vineyards of San Gabriel with the old Mission Church showing above them. Los Angeles is hidden by a line of low, bare hills, but at night the glow of its electric lights shines above the barrier. Twenty-five miles away lies the ocean, visible through the break in the hills where the San Gabriel and Los Angeles rivers enter the Pacific near San Pedro; and on the horizon rise the peaks of Catalina Island, thirty miles out at sea. The view is toward the southwest, and it is closed right and left by spurs of the Sierra Madro range. Behind rises the mountain, steep, rugged and brush-clad, hardly half a mile from the hotel. An abundant and unfailing stream, tumbling down one of the gorges, supplies the villa with that valuable and costly commodity, good water, and by the constant use of it the close-shaven lawn is kept green throughout the year.

A grove of two or three thousand orange trees in full bearing slopes from the edge of the lawn down the incline to the south, so arranged that the eye can look over them into the San Gabriel Valley, or trace a charming perspective between the rows There is a pretty flower garden, there are fountains and climbing roses, there is a spacious piazza, and comfortable lounging-chairs are disposed about the grass. The Villa is not only a popular boardingouse, but it is a favorite show-place, to which everybody who visits Los Angeles is expected to devote a day. Even since I have been here the casuals have come in shoals. A large, personally conducted excursion party, of the black-broadcloth-and-linen-duster variety, made one day lively, arriving in huge vans and besieging the dining-room with coupon tickets for lunch. Earlier came the members of some sort of religious convention, who sang hymns on the lawn and then robbe the orchard, and in consequence of whose depredations the sign, "You are respectfully requested not to pull the fruit," has been posted all over the

The Villa is about five miles from the village and railway station of San Gabriel, and that old Spanish settlement is its post office. There are mails twice a day, and there is a telephone and telegraph connection with Los Angeles. The hotel is cheerful and very well kept. It has, therefore, two recommendations which are highly important to invalids. The first consideration, however, with this class of visitors is the climate. I have not been able to obtain any statistics of temperature or humidity, for strange to say no record of the thermometer is kept at the Villa; but I suppose there can be no doubt that this stretch of the foot hills enjoys a

it has not felt the severe frosts which have played havoe this year at Riverside, at Los Angeles, and at other points in the orange and Itme region. It is far enough from the sea to escape some of the influences of the sait air, and the winds of the Pacific seem to lose their rudeness in passing over the wide plain and valley before they strike the mountain. So far as an observer somewhat sensitive to atmospheric influences can judge from his feelings alone, should call the air of the Sierra Madre remarkably dry for a place so situated with respect to the coast. Fogs are not unknown at the Villa, but they are not frequent. Generally, though they hang over the plain, they do not rise to the heights. The maximum temperature in these brighs days of May is about 80° in the shade; in winter I am told that it is 60° or 70°. The nights are pleasantly cool, but

But there is one great objection to the Sierra Madre as a residence for pulmonary invalids, and that is the difficulty of taking exercise. There are no easy walks. The only road leads straight down the hill into the San Gabriel Valley. The few paths which connect the Villa with other houses on the heights are not particularly attractive at this season, although on a cool and bracing day there would no doubt be a certain exhibaration in treading the breezy hill-tops. There are only two classes of people, therefore, for whom a long stay in this place seems to me suitable—those who are so well that they can climb mountains, and those who are so ill that they cannot walk at all. The latter unfortunate class will find comfort, and perhaps health, in sitting on the well-kept lawn, under a genial sky, and feasting their eyes on the magniti-cent prospect; and perhaps, while the weather per-mits them to be all day out of doors, they will not mind the lack of large trees and the glare of the sun. A few orange saplings are planted on the lawn, but there is nothing about the place which can be called a shade tree. Some gravel walks are to be made in the orange grove. When this important improvement has been finished, the charm of the Villa, in my eyes at least, will be nearly doubled, and its value as a health resort will be enormously enhanced. That moderate out-of-door exercise, without undue farigue, is essential to the cure of pulmonary disorders nobody disputes.

J. R. G. H. THE LAW'S DELAY.

TARDINESS IN HANGING MURDERERS. SOME REASONS WHY JUSTICE IS DEFERRED-SUG-

GESTIONS AS TO LIMITING APPRAIS. The tardiness of justice in the trial and in the execution of the sentences in murder cases in this country and especially in this State is the subject of frequent remark. The prosecuting officers assert that this is the fault of the law and of the methods of pro-cedure in criminal courts, rather than of any delay on their part. By some it is claimed that there are no very protracted delays and that the hanging of murderers follows the commissions of the crimes, as a rule, as speedily as justice demands. It is not dealed, however, that in each instance it is many months, and not infre-quently more than a year, after the murder before the hanging occurs; and it is also admitted that in other countries, including England, very much less time is

allowed the murderer.

There are several causes of delays in the city. The calendars of the criminal courts are crowded, and if the prisoners are tried in the order in which the crimes are prisoners are tried in the order in the committed it will ordinarily be several weeks before the cases are called. But murder cases are frequently tried at the Oyer and Terminer, and as that court has only a few sessions each year, the trials are apt to be delayed almost indefinitely. Then when conviction is the result of the trial it requires thirty or forty days to make a case on appeal. When the writ of error is granted the General Term may not be in session; and several months will sometimes chapse before it is brought on there for argument on the first appeal. It is true that such cases are given preference on the calendar; but the engagements of prisoner's counsel or of the District-Attorney will many times make this preference of little Attorney will many times make this precise of the consequence. When at last the case is argued decision is reserved, and frequently considerable time clauses before it is nanded down. Then the Court of Appeals may not be in session; and, in any event, there will be various circumstances that will prevent the second various circumstances that we prove a properly appeal being heard at once, with the same delay in rendering a decision after argument as there was at General Term. If, because of any technical mistake, or of any real injustice done to the prisoner by the admission of improper cylidence, a new trial should be granted. sion of improper evidence, a new trial should be granted by the Appellate Court, the same process has to be gone through from the beginning. It actually happened in a recent case in the interior of the State that a prisoner with a pertinacious lawyer was three times convicted of murder in the first degree, the conviction in the first of murder in the first degree, the conviction in the first two trials having been set aside for some error in evidence. In the meantime several years slipped by. This is an exceptional case because comparatively few new trials have been given by the Court of Appeals for several years. But it illustrates the possibility of a marderer, whose guilt is periectly plain, escaping the gallows for a long time. This condition of affairs, many persons believe, has a tendency to increase the number of the gravest crimes, and to encourage the worst classes in a reckless disregard of life. Frestdent Andrew D. White, of Cornell University, formerly Minister to Berlin, recently in conversation spoke increase the number of the gravest crimes, and to encurage the worst classes in a reckless disregard of life. President Andrew D. While, of Cornell University, formerly Minister to Berlin, recently in conversation spoke with much expressions of the increase in the number of murders in many of the large American communities. There was no civilized country in the world, he said, where the proportion of murderers to the number of inhabitants was so great asin America. Italy, which and the lignest score for any European country, was far below the United States, and he mentioned some statistics to flustrate the statement. Nor could this, he said, be ascribed to the fact that it was a new country; for in fact the proportion of murderers to the inhabitants was increasing in the fastest ratio in the parts of the country that were oldest and which had in reality outgrown a condition of affairs that would entitle them to be called new. President Winte did not think that the English method of allowing no appear at all should be adopted; but he did think that the prisoner ought to be limited to a single appeal. He should have at first the fairest and fullest trial that it was possible to give, held as soon after the commission of the crime as it could be arranged, and then one single appeal to the Court of Appeals. He thought that this would bring the time of execution of sentence much closer to the time of the commission of the murders and thus exert a very saintary effect upon the criminal classes. He was also opposed to the granting of reprieves exert a very saintary effect upon the criminal classes. He was also opposed to the granting of reprieves exert a very saintary effect upon the criminal classes. He was also opposed to the granting of reprieves execut under very extraordinary circumstances.

Surrogale Hollins, formerly District-Attorney, does not think it possible maternally to shorten the murderer's time before hanging except by cutting of one appeal, and that a person charged with murder should have the same ri

NOT SO DRUNK AS HE SEEMED,

It was 2 a. m. and in an elevated train. He had succeeded in climbing up the stairs of the station at Chatham square by a judicious use of the balusters, and had been assisted to the train by the man at the ticket box. He rolled all over the car and sat in every seat before he reached the one he wanted to occupy, at the extreme end. He was not intoxicated. No, he was drunk-dead drunk. The train started, and the pas senger nearly put his head through the window-glass. The brakeman recognized the condition of the man, and fear-ing he would fall asieep and bring up at Harlem he went to his assistance.

"Where do you want to get off i" he asked tapping the man on his shoulder. There was no response. The question was repeated everal times with the same result. Then the brakeman shook bim, rapped him on the head several times and suffed his cars. But no sound came from the man in

liquor. Then the brakeman called some one to help him and the two endeavored to find out where the passenger meant to get out. They raised him by the shoulders and dropped him suddenly. "Where's your station !" both men bellowed as they rolled him over on the seats and rubbed his head. The man still slept. Then they lifted him by his trousers and dropped him in a lump on the floor. They repeated this pleasant diversion several times and then in utter disgust put him in his seat again times and then in utter disgust put times and then in utter disgust put and went away. "Well," said the brakeman, as he walked to his post, "that's the worst drunk i ever saw. He's drunker than

"that's the worst drunk I ever saw. He satumer than new rum."

"Eighty-ninth-st.!" shouted the brakeman.

Several people got off. And the train went on,

"Ninety-eighth-st.!" shouted the brakeman.

The drunken man still slept.

"One-hundred-and-sixth-st.!" shouted the brakeman, and the words had no sconer left his lips than the drunken man at the extreme end of the car rose up and walked out as if nothing had happened. The brakeman looked on in blank amakement and as he closed the gate upon the retreating form of the passenger he recovered

moderate and genial warmth, and it is certain that | enough of his consciousness to remark, "Well, I'll be

HOME INTERESTS.

A STROLL THROUGH THE MARKETS. PLENTIFUL SUPPLY OF FISH AND GREEN TURTLES -THE VEGETABLES IN SEASON-GAME SCARCE As the weather grows warmer the housekee

flavor and rich color to the soup.

BUNS.—Two quarts of warm water, two pounds of sugar, one and a half pounds of butter, two ounces of allspice, six eggs beaten by themselves, one pint of yeast. Put the flour, yeast and water together about as thick as pudding, set it by the fire, let it rise to a sponge, and mix the sugar and butter together. Then heat the whole together after rising and knead in flour enough but not very stiff; make the buns small and brush them over with egg just as you put them into the oven.

CUP CAKE.—Five cups of flour, three of sugar, one of butter, one of cream, tive eggs, one teaspoonful of sodar season to taske.

of butter, one of cream, five eggs, one teaspoonful of soda; season to taste. RICE WAFFLES —One quart of flour; half a teaspoonful of salt; one teaspoonful of sugar; two teaspoonful of baking-powder; one large table-spoonful of butter; two eggs; one and a half pints of milk; one cupful of hot boiled rice. Sift the flour, salt, sugar and baking-powder well tegether; rub the butter into the flour, beat the eggs well, separately, and add the stift whites last of all.

WHITEBAIL.-Drain them on a clean napkin until Whitebart.—Drain them on a clean napkin until
the water is thoroughly absorbed. Roll them in
flour and drop them into a deep pan of hot lard; let
them remain in it until crisp, then with a sice remove
them from the fat, and put them on a sieve to drain.
Dry them for a few minutes before the fire, sprinkle
a little sait over them and serve them on a napkin.
Shoes of very thin brown bread and butter, and
lemons cut in quarters, and Cayenne pepper are
handed around with them.

PINEAPPLE PUDDING.—Butter a pudding PINEAPPLE PUDDING.—Butter a pudding dish, and has the bottom and sides with slices of stale cake (sponge cake is best), pare and slice thin a large pineapple; place in the dish first a layer of pineapple, then strew with sugar, then more pineapple, and so on until all is used. Pour over a small teacupful of water, and cover with slices of cake which have been appead in cold water; cover the whole with a buttered plate, and bake slewly for two hours.

KISSES.—Whites of six eggs; one pound of pulverized sugar, one drop of rose oil. Put the sugar in the dish first, and drop the whites of eggs unicaten upon it. Beat them together thoroughly for two hours. Drop on tins with a teaspoon, turning spoon round and round until the cakes are very high and end in a point; this will give them a fluted

spool found and round that the cases are very high and end in a point; this will give them a flured appearance. When baked and still hot, stick two of them together, using a little white of egg if necessary. Lay them very carefully upon an inverted sieve to cool. They may also be squeezed through a meringue bag like lady-ingers, or they may be dropped in smooth round cakes.

may be dropped in smooth round cakes.

LEMON PUDDING.—Grate the peel of two lemons and add the juice of one; mix with two crackers. Add three-quarters of a pound of sugar, yolks of twelve eggs, whites of six, three-quarters of a pound of melted butter, half a pint of thick cream. Mix well together, line the dish with a very thick paste, pour the juggedients in and bake one hour.

Eve's Pudding.-Grate three-quarters of a pound of bread, three-quarters of a pound of suct, three-quarters of a pound of appies; three-quarters of a pound of currants, four eggs and the peci of a lemon grated. Put into shape and boil three hours. Serve

ELECTION CAKE.—Five pounds flour, one and three-quarter pounds butter, two pounds sugar, two pounds stoned raisins, one nutneg, half pint brandy, one gill sherry or Madeira wine, one pint yeast, one quart new-mik. Rub part of the butter into the flour, as it would not rise so well with the whole, or melt it in the milk, as it rises better to be warm. Add the milk and yeast at night. If well risen in the morning, add the other ingredients; if not, let at stand till well risen. Flour, butter, milk and yeast to be put together at night.

THE MENHADEN FISHERY.

The menhaden steamers for the last two years egun to cruise for fish as early as the first week in May. Few fish, however, were caught, and factory men bay seen in no hurry to begin work this year. In general steamers have been two weeks later than usual in starting, many factories sending out only a part of their vessels. The menhaden have this year, however, made their appearance earlier and in large numbers. Last week several of the large steamers took a million of fish, while most of the smaller steamers caught half a million or more. So ampleious a beginning gives new hope to an industry which had come to be regarded as narrowing rapidly, if not approaching temporary suspension. The menhaden are in fair condition. They have not made their appearance upon the surface of the water yet, but they keep well down; and captains have been setting their purse sets and taking from fifty to one hundred thousand menhaden, with no other indication than a solitary flip. steamers have been two weeks later than usual in start

THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE. MAY 26, 1883,

io	A PLENTIPUL SUPPLY OF FISH AND GREEN TURTLES	THE GENERAL LIST.	1
le	-THE VEGETABLES IN SEASON-GAME SCARCE.	- Ciosing I	1
n.	As the weather grows warmer the housekeeper	Bios. Shares	
8-	begins to patronize the vegetable, fish and fruit	Name O'p'g. H'g't. Low't Final. Bid. Ask'd Sold.	ı
e, ly	stands more and more. A stroll through the north side of Fulton Market is full of interest just now.	B. C. R. & N.   82   82   82   82   82   83   100   125	ı
t.	Mr. Blackford's stand is surrounded by huge green	C., St. L. & P. 19 19 19 15 15 15 15 16 16 16 16 16	
ot	turtles from 150 to 200 pounds in weight, lazity	Can South . 144 tak 07 2 2 2 2 701 7 300 1	
he	lying on their backs and making the spectator feel	Central of N.J. 783 793 784 785 753 753 753 10.721	ı
x-	several degrees cooler just because of a look at such	Ches. & Ohio. 1949 1949 1949 1949 1989 1989 300	ľ
18	laxury. A TRIBUNE reporter met a number of prom-	C & N. W 130 130% 129% 130% 130% 140% 50	E
11	inent society people during his rounds yesterday in the markets. All kinds of fish are in good	Do. pref 149 lo 149 lo 149 lo 149 lo 149 lo 102 lo 10	ľ
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ad	display. There is an unusual supply of turtles,	C.R. I. & P 1213 123 1213 12213 12213 122 122 122 1	Ė
re	which hotels and restaurants pay 15 cents a pound	Col. & G. pref. 60   001 1043 1043 1243 26.900	ı
vn	for. The catches of menhaden and weakfish off	D. & H. Canal 1073 108 1073 108 1073 1084 070	
W	Fire Island and the New-England coast have been	E. T. Va. & G 9 9 9 9 9 8 916 200	3
es.	very large, of the former there having been	Do. pref 18 9 18 9 9 8 9 9 200	ľ
119	6,000,000 caught last week. The fish are large but		1
re d-	not very fat. A weakfish weighing 1212 pounds was brought to market yesterday.	I. B. & W 2734 2704 2734 2734 2734 2734 3.860	ı
es	Bluefish are taken in large numbers with a squid.	In E. & W 2 19 2719 2019 101 101 101 101 5.300	l
is	A large consignment of them has been received	Mich. Cen 93 33 33 28 26 26 26 26 100	ľ
ell	from Cape Cod, where they have appeared two weeks earlier than usual. Among the tempting op-		
re		Mo. 4 Page 1025 1927 1025 1027 1025 100 858	i
n-	live cod 10 cents, haddock 8 cents, halibut 18, cents, bass, large 18 cents, small 15 cents, me-	Mob. & Ohio 15 to 15 to 15 to 15 to 15 to 16 to 17 to 18	6
ps	dium 25 cents, lobsters 1212 cents, fresh salmon	N. C. & St. L. 54 54 54 54 1214 1224 1224 1224 13830 N.Y. Centrai. 1213 1224 1214 1224 1224 1224 1364 365 364 365 364 365 N.Y.L.E.& W. 354 354 343 343 343 343 343 343 343 343	1
a	80 cents, frozen 30 cents, Hounders 8 cents,		ŀ
ti-	80 cents, frozen 30 cents, flounders 8 cents, blackfish 10 cents, fresh mackerel 10 to 18 cents, Spanish mackerel 50 cents, pompano 50 cents, weakfish 12 cents, kingfish 15 to 20 cents, sheeps, weakfish 12 cents, kingfish 15 to 20 cents, sheeps	Nor. & W. pret. 41 2 41 5 41 5 41 5 40 40 9 900	3
ot	weakfish 12 <sup>1</sup> 2 cents, kingfish 15 to 20 cents, sheepshead 20 cents, porgy 6 cents, white perch 10 to 15		1
he	cents smalls 20 cents, red shapper 20 cents, sea	Oregon Imp 18 102 102 102 101 11 100	ø
he	bass 10 to 15 cents, shad 40 to 60 cents, bluefish 18 cents, herrings 6 cents, rayfish 8 cents, brook	P D A & 18% 19 18% 19 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	1
ch	tront \$1 frozen 50 cents, turtle 15 to 18 cents, ter-	Phil.d Read 62% 62% 61% 52% 52% 52% 52% 52%	1
re	with diamond backs, almost 28 costly as	Rich. & Dan 61's 61' 61 61 61 62 600 1	į
n-	diamonds themselves, \$30 a dozen. As for shell- fish, one can get large hardshell clams at 60 cents	Roch & Bure 193, 21 194, 21 207 21 2,605	Ė
m	a handend and Little Necks 40 cents in the	St. A. & T. H. 74 74 74 74 75 13 53 64 100	:
ly	shell. 75 and 50 cents if opened. Crayfish are \$4 a hundred, frogs' legs 85 cents a pound, hard crabs \$3 50 a hundred, soft crabs \$1 50		
or	hard crabs \$3 50 a hundred, soft crabs \$1 50	1et. & Pac 30   37   30%   30%   93%   18.300	1
he	to \$2 a hundred, white bait 60 cents a pound, smoked salmon 25 cents.	Wabasa 2694 2714 2619 2714 2619 271 1,900	-
	Among the succulent novelties of the vege-	M. U. Tel. 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 20 100	E
	table stands are Maryland peas and York River peas at 50 and 60 cents a peck,	Am. E.L	i
	and Tayas and Savannah potatoes at 80 cents a peck.	N. Y. & T. L.   86   96   96   96   96   421   421   421   421   421   421	
	Assertante at present scarce sells at 10 to 30 cents	Col. Coal & L 3310 3310 3310 3314 3414 3619 200	
-	a bunch; spithach is 15 cents a peck, lettuce 5 cents a head, cauliflower 15 to 50 cents, according	batro Tunnal 4 4 4 4 4 3,305	B
- 1	to size. Savannah string beans of a peck, Savan-	Total sales for the day 181,896	l
G-	to 5 cents apples \$1 and \$1 25 a peck.	* 78% seller 60 days.   140% seller 60 days.	
	The horder of strawberries ground the ifull stands	GOVERNMENTS.	ı
in	is growing handsomer, the fruit from Maryland being fine looking. They sell at 25 and 30 cents a	C.O. A. Destated J.T. S. As Coupon	ı
of	Anget Good herries also come from Norion was	U S 4s Registered U S 4s Coupon 11914 U S 4s Coupon 11914	
at	North Carolina. Peaches are a novelty out marry	BONDS AND BANK STOCKS.	
0-	a temptation at 50 cents a quart. Black Hamble hot-house grapes may be had for 75 cents a pound. Valencia oranges are 40 to 60 cents a dozen. Catania oranges \$1.	German Am Bank   Rome W & Og   Fort Worth & D	
n	a pound. Valencia oranges are 10 to 60 cents a dozen. Catania oranges \$1.		
rs rs	Conserved beaches, resembling dried ugs, are sold in	30 98%   Extension os   4,000	
26	flat boxes at 15 cents. Bananas are plentiful and fine and sell at 30 to 50 cents a dozen.	Del and Hudlet 2,000 11434 Gen Migos	1
r,	There is very little game in market and poultry	5.000 125   Omaha div 1st   5.00093	B
e-	hangs out of the reach of ordinary pocket-books. Still, the frozen turkeys look well; worth 28 and 30	Del & Hud reg '91 2,000 107 Mil & St P consol 7,000 123	3
er	cents Ducks range from 28 to 30 cents, spring	Del & H coup 78'94   St L   and Ch 1st   M & St L Min div	ķ
18	chickens, \$1.75 a pair; fowls, 18 and 20 cents; wild pigeons, \$1.75 a dozen; capons, 40 cents; plover,		1
	pigeons, \$1 75 a dozen; capons, 40 cents; plover, \$3 a dozen; rabbits, \$1 each; small birds, \$1; tame squabs, \$4; wild squab, \$125, and snipe,	Hal T Cls. Ter Pacific in L G 68	
he he	St ou a dozen.	5,000 63 5,000 97%	-
re	The butter, cheese and egg market is steady and	1,000 109 10,000 63 9 5,000 98 9	1
he	well supplied. Good butter sells at 28 to 35 cents, eggs at 20 and 22 cents.	0.000 971-1 90.000 64 0.000	1
ed	eggs at 20 and 22 cents.  The prices of provisions and fresh meats show	0,000 dates	ß
a pt	scarcely any variation from a week ago. Rib roasts are 23 cents; sirloin roasts, 18 cents; porter-	Clan mir 6s Union Pacine 100	
on	house steaks, 20 cents; sirioin casts, 15 cents; house steaks, 20 cents. Corned beef is bought for 12 and 14 cents by the consumer and legs of mutantial steaks.	15,060. 84 5,000. 1147, NY Lake E & Wn Min & St List 4,000. 1147, New 2d consols 4,000. 1147, New 2d consols 4,000. 1147, New 2d consols	j
to	12 and 14 cents by the consumer and legs of mut-	Min & St L 1st 4.000 114 2 4.000	į
II-	ton at \$1. By the pound mutton sells at 12, 14, 18 and 25 cents; veal, 18, 25, 28 and 32 cents;	Midland N J 1st 17,000 102 4,000 93	-
al on	spring lamb at S3 a hind quarter and \$2 50 for	Mo Pac 1st consol   Mis Oun and R R   ussented	
at	fore quarter. Fresh pork and hams are 10 cents,	Northwest S F 5a Atlantic and P inc Texas Pacific 1st	
ut	smoked hams selling for 20 cents.	5,0001011 48,0003112 5,00082	
et-	MENU. Lattle Neck Clams.	17.000 101   10,000 314   30,000	
le in	Green Pea Soup.	2 000 100 t <sub>2</sub> 40,000 32 20,000 82 t <sub>3</sub> N Y W B & B 1st 10,000 32 t <sub>8</sub> 8,000 82 t <sub>2</sub>	1
1# e-	Spring Lamb, Mint Sauce. New Potatoes. String Beans.	3,000	
ıy	Wild Pigeon, roasted. Lettuce and Tomato Salad.	1,000 79% 94,000 32% Toledo P &W 1st 11,000 78% 30,000 32% 19,000 106	
be	Cheese, Crackers.	2 min 2na 45 000 Rate Central Pacific G B	1
in	Pineapple Pudding. Cake. Fruit. Coffee.	11 000 103 5 000 32% lat6s	1
nt		N Y Central lat in 30,000 334 Eric 1st mig	7
or	HOUSEHOLD NOTES.	1,000 13014 5,000 3314 Ran Pac 1st con	1
18-	POT AU FEU Take a good-sized beef-bone with plenty of meat on it, extract the marrow and place	N Y Cent Ext 5s 17,00033 k Ran Pac 1st con 1,000 103 10,000 33 k Ran Pac 1st con 5,00099 2,000 103 Ches and O 1st Louisville N A & C	1
ne en	in a not on the back of the range covering the beef	North Pac lat coup Series B	ı
*	with three or more quarts of cold water; cover tightly and silow to simmer all day long. The next	Pacific of Mo 1st 18,000 91's N Y City and N	3
er	day before heating, remove the grease from the top,	1.000 107 2 Canada is 150 Cen morigage	
ed st	and add a large onion which has been stuck full of cloves and roasted in the oven till of a rich brown	Richmond & Dan   Guaranteed   2,000	
ri-	color; then add any other vegetables which one may fancy. Rice or vermicelli may be added for a	10,000 6912 15,000 10912 4,000 95	1
is	change. Just before serving, burn a little brown	5.000 195 E Tenn Va & G 5s Rechester & Pits In Rich & Dan 1st 6s 2.000 78 4.000 455 1.000 974 E Tenn V & Gs inc Richmond & Allst	1
W Tr	change. Just before serving, burn a little brown sugar and stir through it. This gives a peculiar	1,0009734 E Tenn V & Ga inc   Richmond & Allst   1,000	,
ty ly	flavor and rich color to the soup.  Buns,—Two quarts of warm water, two pounds of		1
60		CLOSING PRICES OF PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.	ď

CLOSING PRICES OF PHILADELPHIA STOCKS. 2000/stay land A. DAVIS & Jo. 17 Wall-st.

| Bid. Asked. | Bid. Asked. | City 6s, New | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133

SATURDAY, May 26-P. M. The stock speculation to-day was dwarfed into such narrow limits that there hardly was enough of it to constitute a market. The total transactions at ounted only to 151,800 shares, and only four stocks contributed each as much as 10,000 shares. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western recorded sales of 26,900 shares; Union Pacific, 13,300; Central Pacific, 10,700; and St. Paul, 10,500-total for the four stocks 61,400 shares, or 40 per cent of the whole business. Early transactions were made at prices showing depressions of 14 @ 19 per cent; clos ing operations were at figures showing irregular recoveries, but generally to figures better than yesterday's lest prices. However, there was no significance either in the morning's decline or the afternoon's rally. Neither movement represented novthing more than the trading of board-room scalpers." Measured by the prices, the close of the market must be quoted as strong.

Government bonds were very duil, but except for a decline of 18 m the bids for the 4s the prices were stendy. Annexed are the closing quotations:

Bid. Asket. U. S. cur 6s, 1835, 127 U. S. 49 (1891, reg. 112 1124 U. S. cur 6s, 1835, 127 U. S. 49 (1891, reg. 112 1124 U. S. cur 6s, 1835, 123 U. S. 44 (1891, reg. 113 1134 U. S. cur 6s, 1847, 123 U. S. 4 1997, reg. 118 1194 U. S. cur 6s, 1847, 123 U. S. 4 1997, cou. 119 1194 U. S. cur 6s, 1848, 130 U. S. 4 1997, cou. 119 1194 U. S. cur 6s, 1848, 130 U. S. 4 1997, cou. 119 1194 U. S. cur 6s, 1848, 130 U. S. 4 1997, cou. 119 1194 U. S. cur 6s, 1848, 130 U. S. 4 1997, cou. 119 1194 U. S. cur 6s, 1848, 130 U. S. 4 1997, cou. 119 1194 U. S. cur 6s, 1848, 130 U. S. 4 1997, cou. 119 1194 U. S. cur 6s, 1848, 130 U. S. 4 1997, cou. 119 1194 U. S. cur 6s, 1848, 134 U. S. cur 6s, 1848, 124 U. S. cur 6s

State bonds were neglected; sales only of Arkansas 7s to Mississippi. Ouachita and Red River Railroad Company at 43. Of city bank stocks there were sales of German-American at 9812@99. Railroad bonds generally were dull at steady prices.

There were special movements in Texas and Pacific ncomes from 62 to 65@6434, and in Atlantic aud Pacific incomes from 31 to 33%. Texas and Pacific firsts, Rio Grande division, were 34 higher at 8234. and Kansas Pacific consols were 's better at 99 Missouri, Kansas and Texas general ds sold up 38, but closed unchanged at 84. Rome, Water own and Ogdensburg 5s were 12 higher at 69. New-York, Chicago and St. Louis first gold 6s were firm at 103, and West Shore and Buffalo 5s were steady at 79% at 79%. New-York Central extended de-benture 5s sold at 103, St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago firsts at 1164, and Norfolk and Western general 6s at 101@10012. Louisville and Nashville general 6s were 112 higher at 93.

The Sub-Treasury's statement to-day shows a gain to its general balance of \$169,220, made up by gains of \$103,412 currency and \$65,808 coin. The day's transactions covered: Receipts,\$839,425; payments, \$670,205; currency balance, \$7,828,950; coin balance, \$113,882,460. Money at the Stock Exchange was easy at 212@3 per cent; at the

close it was firm at the higher named rate bid. To-day's bank statement of the averages for the week ended last evening makes a show of, handome gains to the reserves: \$4,051,100 in specie and legal-tenders. As the Treasury took from the banks during the week the sum of \$519,017, the gain shows large receipts from the interior and the statement is made on rising averages. The decrease of \$1,546,500 reported for the loans is a conservative movement. Circulation is contracted \$156.700, which denotes a shrinking demand for currency for local trade.

The following are the comparative totals of the statements of May 19 and May 26:

The following shows the relation between the total reserve and the total deposit liabilities: Total reserve \$82.534,000 \$86,585,100 Inc. \$4,061,100 Res've requir'd against dep... 76,773,375 77,407,700 Inc. 648,825 76,773,375 77,407,700 Inc. 643,325 Surplus ..... \$5,760,625 \$6,177,400 Inc. \$3,416,776
The banks now hold in cash—specie and legaltenders—\$7,807,600 more than the sum held a year
ago. The loans now are \$1,505,400 less than
then, and the deposits are \$11,316,100 more; so that
the reserve required by the 25 per cent rule now
is \$2,829,025 greater than it was a year ago. And
the reserve now shows a surplus of \$9,177,400,
against a surplus of \$4,208,625 then, and the proportion of total reserve now is 27.96, against
26.41 per cent at the same date of 1882.
The Clearing-House statement to-day is as follows: For the day—Exchanges, \$96,287,436; balances, \$4,513,317. For the week—Exchanges,
\$687,157,850; balances, \$27,203,111.

The customs receipts reported at Washington today were \$462,531, and the internal revenue receipts \$324,440. The United States Treasury received \$639,000 National bank notes for redemution, and the receipts for the week were as follows:

New York \$22,000 \$1,442,000 \$9,177,400 Inc. \$3.416,776 Surplus..... \$5,760,625

1883. \$1.442,000 535,000 246,000 1,152,000 Philadelphia... \$3,877,000 ..\$2,162,000

Imports of merchandise at New York: For the week: 1891. 1892. 1898. Dry goods. \$1,380,541 \$1,951,949 \$1,222,874 General merchandise. 7,220,181 9.974,790 4,783,758 For the week..... \$8,000,722 \$11,826,739 \$5,856,732 Previously, reported., 168,700,728 197,506 146 179,180,906 Total since Jan. 1., \$177,301,450 \$209332,885 \$185,107,688

Exports of specie from New-York: Imports of specie at New-York :

Total since Jan. 1.... \$29,396,422 \$1,673,014 \$6,709,506

THE PETROLEUM MARKET.

NEW-YORK, May 26. During the morning hours the petroleum market slowly gathered strength from an opening at \$1 034.2\$1 034. It was not until the afternoon that the advance became important, but then prices rose to \$1 0642, closing strong at \$1 0572. The immediate important of the strength of the strengt st 00-2, closing strong at \$1.05°2. The immediate impulse for the buying movement came from reports that the Reed and Brenneman well, on lot No. 441, had stopped flowing oil. This well is situated some distance north-east of the Grandin tract, in the Cooper district. It op-ned a month ago with a production of from 400 to 500 barrels a day, but recently it has been ateadily declining. There seems to be little doubt as to the correctness of the day's news.

The range of prices and the total dealings-to-day in New-York were as follows:

COLLEGE OR HOSPITAL?

THE EXTENDED LITIGATION OVER THE WILL CO SAMUEL WOOD-VALUE OF THE ESTATE, The office of the estate of the late Samuel

Wood is in the Temple Court Building, Beekman and Nassausts. Two of the executors, Martin Wood and Alfred L. Simonson, were met there yesterday by a Tribune reporter. Abram Hewlett, another executor, has never been qualified, and between Dr. William Elmer, the fourth executor, and the others, there has been the disagreement that has given rise to the htigation over the will. In regard to this litigation, Mr. Simon-

the first, and there has been a desire to have him removed as one of the executors, but the proceedings have not been investigated by me or by Mr. Wood. The petition for his removal was signed by Abram Hewlett and some forty or fifty others, nearly all, I think, of the legatees, proper or bonest. They have approved our management on all occasions, and we have acted under their direc-

"Is it a fact that the musical college Mr. Wood desired

to establish in the city is not likely to be organized !" "That is my opinion, and it is the opinion of the best lawyers whom I have consulted on the subject. The case is in this shape: By his will Samuel Wood provided explicitly for a hospital to be named after him, and for which he appointed three trusters, Martin Wood, Edward F. Schenck and myself. In a codicil he simply says that this hospital shall be changed to a music college, following out the conditions provided in the will, but giving no plan for the college, and if the conditions are carried out a hospital, not a college will be built. By the codicil four executo are appointed. Dr. Elmer is one of these and E. F. Schenck is left out; but by the Schenek is left out; but by th terms of the will the executors are also the trustees of the ho spital or the college, and I cannot see by what authority these other trustees are appointed. Mr. Wood was getting old and Dr. Limer brought his lawyer, Titus B. Eldridge, to him to make the codicil providing for the college. I prevailed on Mr. Wood to see Charles O'Conor, believing the best authority should be secured on such an occasion. Mr. O'Conor with all his experience said that he would not think of drawing up such a codicil without some mouths' consideration of the subject, but Mr. Wood being ill Dr. Elmer urged that it should be done at once, and his lawyer drew up the codicil-not Mr. O'Conor, as I notice Dr. Elmer has said."

"At what do you value the estate!"
"At the time of Mr. Wood's death, in March, 1978, I placed the value of the two brothers' estates at \$1,100,000. They were about evenly divided. Recensly I testified that Samuel Wood's estate was worth between six and seven bundred thousand dollars with debts that reduced it to about \$300,000. If the collicil is found to be invalid, as we hold, the estate will then be distributed as the will indicated, and a hospital wiff be built, The codded has been sustained by the Surrogate, and an appeal was taken to the General Term which sustained the decision of the Surrogate. We shall now take it to the Court of Appeals, and in case the decision is also sustained by it, we shall bring a construction suit to have it construct whether the codicil is valid."

Dr. Elmer was called on at his home, No. 35 West Thirty-eight-st.

sustained by if, we shall bring a construction suit to have it construed whether the codicil is valid."

Dr. Elmer was called on at his home, No. 35 West Thirty-eighth-st.

"The wood Musical College is not a fiction," said he, "as they who oppose it will find out before this business is through with. Their action in opposing the endowment of samuel Wood has been rascally. It is not a plan developed and carried out by ma, but the steps for building and endowing the college were taken by Mr. Wood and under his personal direction. He had first intended to build and endow a hospital, but this was not to his satisfaction, and he asked me to sucgest something. I did suggest several things, but they did not please him. One day Daniel Kingsland, who then had charge of the Academy of Music, was taking with me and I spoke of Mr. Wood. He is just the man to found a Musical College, said Kingsland. I suggested this to Mr. Wood and he took to it at once, although he was not a musican. He was pleased with the project and determined on it. Through his efforts an act of incorporation was passed by the Legislature providing for a board of nine trustees. Another act was passed by the sun general providing for a board of nine trustees. Another act was passed by the sun general passed by the sun elegislature in 1875, securing the site of the coilege. The first act was attended to and directed by Henry G. Stebblus, and the other by Morgan L. Harris, but he paid their expenses and costs, amounting to \$1,160, and I have been charged with appropriating the inoney. I have never received a dollar from the estate. Without their assistance Mr. Wood would have had great with a perpendicular passed by the sun of the property of his deceased brother Abram for more than ten years. It did

"what do you consider the value of the total prop-erty !"
"I have the estimate of Colonel Ruan Hawvina made within the past month that it is worth over \$2,000,006 now. The will provides that the logatees shall first be paid the legaces left them, and the remainder shall se-to endow the Wood Musical College."